



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT

Deel XII.

ZATURDAG den 10den APRIL, 1824.

N. 15

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. L. & C.

Den 19den Maart 1824

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal op Zaturdag den 8sten Mei vertrekken het snelsielend gekoperd Fregat Schip



SARA MARIA,

Kapitein P. BOSTYN.

Voor Vracht en Passage vervoege men zich by J. W. G. JUTTING.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten.

Dat wy needig geoordeeld hebben onze Publicatie van den 3den October 1821 wegens het sein van alarm en het gene als dan zoude moeten geschieden, by deze in te trekken en op nieuw te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald.

1. Dat de schippers en schepelingen die behooren tot de binnen deze haven liggende koopvaardy schepen en geen vaste ingezetenen van dit eiland zyn, gedurende het allarm op hunne bodems zullen moeten blijven, ten ware zy mogten worden gerekend om, tot veiligheid der plaats, of het herstellen der rust en goede orde mede te werken.

Het allarm sein zal wezen.

By dag: de Nederlandsche vlag omgekeerd opgeschen, met vier kanon schoten.

By nacht: twee lantaarns onder elkander hangende en vier kanon schoten.

2. Dat alle veerponten, private ponten, kanos of boten, waar of dezelve zich ook in de haven of elders binnen het stads district het zy aan de stads zyde, aan de overzyde der haven, te pietermaay of opscharlo mogten bevinden, terstond voor het Fort Amsterdam zullen moeten worden gebracht; en zullen de tot dezelve behorende pontvaarders daarby moeten tegenwoordig blijven om den vereischten dienst te bewyzen, op poene dat de nalatigen naar bevind van zaken en der omstandigheden zullen worden gestraft. De plaatselyke kommandant zal zorgen dat een toereikend getal dier vaartuigen gebezigd worde tot het afhalen van de genen die aan de overzyden woonachtig zyn en zich naar hunne posten moeten begeven; terwyl naderhand, naar gelang der omstandigheden, de noodige orders zullen worden gesteld opzigtelyk de ponten welke ten dienste der ingezetenen zullen behoo- ren op de haven te blijven varen.

3. Dat als het sein van oproeping van alle weerbare manschappen gedaan wordt, de ingezetenen die niet onder de Schuttery postaren; zich terstond naar het Fort Amsterdam moeten begeven om aldaar te worden ingedeeld, zullende geen ander sein zelfs niet dat van allarm hun aangaan; al waarom zy niet zullen behoeven op eenig dusdanig sein hetwelk hun niet aangaat uit hunne woning te begeven, veel minder op eenigen post te verschynen alwaar niemand zal worden toegelaten dan de genen die opgeroepen zyn en aldaar behooren.

Het bedoelde sein van oproeping zal wezen.

By dag: de Nederlandsche vlag omgekeerd boven eene roode vlag opgeschen, met vier kanon schoten.

By nacht: drie lantaarns onder elkander en vier kanon schoten.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 20sten Maart

1824, het 11de jaar Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam in de Willemstad, te Pietermaay op Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer haven den 27sten daaraanvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten.

Nademaal er geene noodzakelykheid meer bestaat ter langer aanhouding van de belastingen die by besluit van Gouverneur en Raden van Politie den 23sten July 1822 gearresteerd en den volgenden dag afgekondigd, geheven zyn tot vinding van het verschil tusschen de wezenlyke en nominale waarde van de toen tegen derzelver gesteempelde gouden Johannissen.

En vernietigt al de nog circulerende bewyzen der afgekonde Johannissen thans kunnen worden ingewisseld om vernietigd te worden.

Is goedgevonden en verstaan te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald.

1. Dat de voormelde belastingen tot vinding van het verschil tusschen de wezenlyke en nominale waarde der gesteempelde gouden Johannissen met ultimo dezer maand zullen vervallen, en na dien tyd voor afgeschafte zullen gehouden om dat niet meer gevorderd of betaald te worden.

2. Dat de papieren bewyzen der afgekonde Johannissen van den eersten der aanstaande maand April af aan op dit en de onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba niet meer gangbaar zullen zyn, en dus door niemand zullen behoeven ontvangen of aangenomen te worden, maar uit de voorhanden zynde gelden van het daartoe bestemde Fonds ter vernietiging zullen worden ingewisseld, tot welken einde alle houders van de gemelde bewyzen dezelve tot en met ultimo der maand December dezer Jaars ten Kantore van den Hoofd Ontvanger alhier zullen moeten brengen om aldaar tegen derzelver bepaalde waarde voor gangbaar geld te worden verwisseld; als zullende geen der gemelde bewyzen na dien tyd ter verwisseling kunnen gebracht of aangenomen worden.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten Maart 1824, het 11de jaar Z. M.'s regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

**DE** Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Politie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Gelet op het 35ste artikel van het Reglement op het Beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den Handel en de Scheepvaart in deze Kolonie, volgens welke deze Raad de bevoegdheid heeft om Publicaties te doen wegens de pryzen van eetbare waren.

En hi overweging nemende de noodzakelykheid die er bestaat om nieuwe verordeningen te maken nopens het gewigt en den prys van brood, als mede om de pryzen van versch rund, schapen, varkens en schilpads vleesch te bepalen, ten einde alle misbruiken deswegens ten nadeete van het algemeen, te verbinderen en voor te komen, dat broodbakkers en vleeschhouwers of slagers zich niet van de tydsomstandigheden bedienen om overmatige pryzen op de voormelde levensmiddelen te stellen en vorderen.

Is goedgevonden en besloten:

1. Alle vorige verordeningen en bepalingen omtrent de pryzen van brood en vleesch hierby in te trekken en te houden voor vervallen.

2. Vast te stellen zoo als hierby wordt vastgesteld.

Dat het Officie Fiscaal de bevoegdheid zal hebben om overal, zelfs in de bakkerijen of woningen alwaar brood verkocht wordt, hetzelfde na te wegen.

Dat al het brood hetwelk mogt bevonden worden het bepaalde gewigt overeenkomstig het nieuw gearresteerde tarief, hetwelk op de fluctuerende markt prys van het Noord Amerikaansche meel, grond is niet te houden, als verbeurd zyn worden verklaard, en dat de prys van hetzelfde niet te worden verdeeld; en zal de gene door wien zoodanig brood zal zyn gebakken, bovendien nog, telkens verbeuren eene boete van vyf pezos van achten ten behoeve van den Raad Fiscaal voor een derde, den Onderschoot en dienaren van Politie en Justitie ook een derde, en den aanbrenger het andere derde.

Dat voortaan het versch rund, schapen, varkens en schilpads vleesch tegen geene hoogere, maar wel mindere dan de na te meldens pryzen zullen mogen worden verkocht, op verbeute telkens van eene boete ter somme van vyf en twintig pezos van achten ten behoeve van de koloniale kas, den Raad Fiscaal en den aanbrenger, edoch wanneer de Marktmeester zelf de ontdekking zal hebben gedaan, zal by als dan het aandeel genieten, dat anderszins voor den aanbrenger zoude zyn.

De hoogste pryzen per pond zyn als volgt:

Van het rund vleesch, het beste stuk, drie reulen.

Van het Schapen vleesch, het beste stuk, vyftien stuivers.

Van het Varkens vleesch, het beste stuk, tien stuivers.

Van het Schildpad, tien stuivers.

Zullende de zoodanige der slagers die welke zich by herhaling aan het vorderen of nemen van hoogere pryzen, dan die welke hiervoren zyn bepaald, mogt hebben schuldig gemaakt, naar bevind van zaken van wege het Gouvernement kunnen en mogen verboden worden, om hunne nering langer voort te zetten.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 16den Maart 1824, het elfde jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, op Curaçao den 25sten der gemelde maand.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.



die genen welke het voorwerp uwer menschlievendheid zyn, zoude het even noodlottig zyn voor hunnen welvaart als voor dien van hun die hen employeren; en zyne majesteit houdt zich verzekerd, dat gy in het oog zult houden dat wanneer de verbetering van een verouderd en ingewikkeld stelsel, en de veiligheid van vele klassen van zyne majesteits onderdanen bedoelt wordt, dien loop van handelwyze alleen de geschikte is, ter bereiking van wezenlyk goed, en ter vermyding van de verdraking van kwaad, waarby regt zal gehandhaafd worden, en voorzigtigheid den yver zal matigen."

Den 21sten Feb.—Het blykt uit eene opgaaf, welke aan het Huis der Gemeente is voorgelegd geworden dat, het getal zeelieden welke voor dit jaar moeten aangeworven worden, op 29,000 man beloopt, waaronder 9000 voor de koninglyke marine begrepen zyn. Dit is eene vermeerdering van omtrent 3 tot 4000 man. De Kourier zegt dat de eenigste oorzaak dezer vermeerdering is, om de uitgebreide handel betrekkingen welke men in Zuid Amerika verwacht te beschermen, en de noodzakelykheid om de krygs macht op de beneden winds eilanden te versterken.

De koning van Spanje heeft eene akte onderteekend waarby hy bekend schuldig te zyn aan Frankryk eene som van \$34,000,000. en verbindt tot de betaling derzelve de zout mynen van Aragon en de tol van Miranda.

Men heeft tydingen van Madrid tot den 5den Febrvary ontvangen. Het gouvernement heeft de Restaurador, een sterk koninggezind dagblad doen opschorten. Dit blad was door de geestelykheid gepatroniseerd wier invloed in Spanje de booger hand heeft. Men is van gevoelen, dat deze stap eene matige policy zal te weeg brengen.

Ferdinand was een weinig ziek, en hield zyne kamer. Zoo men zegt, zal het besluit van amnestie weldra afgekondigd worden.

De koning van Frankryk was op den 17den Febrvary gewaarlyk ziek, en men geloofde dat hy geen maand langer zou leven.

Men zegt dat Galicia op het punt stond om te revolteren en dat de Franschen twee maal den opstand gestild hadden welke in de omstreken van Cadix plaats had.

De Moniteur, ontvangen op den 18den Feb te Londen, merkt aan, dat de koning van Spanje, eenen vryen handel verleend had in Zuid Amerika, aan alle natien, op eene gelyke betaling van gerechtigheden. Men meldt in een ander Fransch dagblad, dat dat is teweeg gebracht, voor de aanwinst van burggraaf Marcellas.

In Braziliën zyn er van alle kanten berichten ontvangen dat de Grieken eene volkomene overwinning behaald hebben. Er liep tevens een gerucht, dat de Perzianen zich tegen de Grieken verklaard hebben.

Tolosa, 14den Jan — Eene groote ellende bedrøgt Guipescos en Alava. Het is algemeen bekend dat de voortbrengsels der yzer mynen, welke deze provincien in oversloed hadden, naar verschillende plaatsen onzer Zuid Amerikaanse bezittingen gescheept werden; maar door de vrywording van onze kolonien, hebben de eigenaars dier mynen kennis gegeven aan de talryke personen welke in dezelve gabezigd worden, dat de omstandigheden hunne afbedanking vereischen.

Men schryft uit Pampeluna dat de Franche troepen welke aldaar in garnizoen leggen, verpligt zyn, gedurig op hunne hoede te zyn; dewyl voor eenige dagen geleden eenige onzer militairen zyn vermoord geworden door de Spanjaarden.

Brieven uit Gibraltar van den 28sten II. melden dat de Heeren Soberon en Allyou, leden van de gewoene Spaansche Cortes, wonende in dat garnizoen, door een knecht welke hen opstelde vergeven zyn geworden. De eerste stierf van de gevolgen daarvan, de andere lag zwaar ziek, en men wanhoopte op zyne herstelling.— De deder van deze snodeheid, heeft zich echter met de vlucht der hand der gerechtigheid onttrokken.

Brest, 16den Jan — De tyd nadert om onze gestationeerde zeemagt te versterken. De terugkomst der vaartuigen welke op de kust van Spanje en op onze eigen kusten in kruistogt waren, geeft de middelen aan de hand, om de stationen eenigzints te versterken, welke door den oorlog zoo zeer verminderd zyn.

Op den 5den dezer maand zyn er uit deze haven vertrokken 4 fregatten, 4 korvetten, twee zware brikken, eene schoener, eene bark en twee kannonneer booten.

Derzelver bestemming zyn als volgt. De fregatten L'Amazone, la Clorinde, en het korvet la Pomone, zyn voor Cadix bestemd, van waar zy de ondergeschikte officieren en soldaten zullen afhalen, wier tyd van dienst verstreken is.

Het fregat la Magicienne, de korvetten la Diligente en L'Esperance en de kannonneerboot la Prudente zyn vertrokken naar Rio Janeiro.

Het fregat la Jeune d'Arc, de brik la Ruse, de bark le Tern en de kannonneer boot la Zelee, zyn voor de Antilles. De Artocienne zal gestationeerd worden te Cayenne, het korvet la Diana en de brik le Cuirassier, zyn klaar om naar Toulon te vertrekken.— *Journal des Debats.*

GETROUWD—Op Woensdag, August Leberget Statius Muller en Geertwida Maria Rojer.

OVERLEDEN—Op Maandag, de Weledede Heer C. O. Rojer.

In consequence of Friday next being a Holiday, our Gazette will be published on the preceding Thursday evening; Advertisements, &c. intended for that number, are requested to be sent early on the day of publication.

Through the politeness of captain Waring's brig Morning Star, in four days from St. Thomas, we have been handed the names of twenty two American vessels laying at that place on the 2d instant. By this arrival we received our files of St. Thomas papers up to the ultimo of last month; we made some extracts from their most interesting items of intelligence, which our readers will find inserted in the subsequent columns of this number.

We feel no disposition to envy our neighbours, but, that captain Waring's brig and the ship Douglass, belonging to Mr. Foulke, with the brig Fame of New York and the Liberty of Boston (repairing in consequence of severe weather at sea) should be the only Americans here, while so many are at St. Thomas, is a circumstance which, we almost view, with surprise and regret.

The harbour of Curaçao is one of the finest and safest in the world; and, we presume, our market equal to that of any other in the West Indies; the "Jones Fund Tax" terminated with the necessity that occasioned it, and we know, the constituted authorities of the place, render every assistance to promote and facilitate commerce, consistent with the discharge of imperious duty and the welfare of the colony: These circumstances, therefore, incline us, to think, that so many American vessels being at St. Thomas arises, not from any advantages or privileges superior to those offered at this island, but merely to a fortuitous combination of circumstances which, perhaps, during twenty years, may, not again, take place.

LONDON.

On the 3d Febrvary the king's speech was delivered by the Royal Commissioners as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
We are commanded by his majesty's to express to you his majesty's deep regret, that, in consequence of indisposition, he is prevented from meeting you in parliament upon the present occasion.

"It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his majesty, to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country.

"Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.

"An increasing activity prevades almost every branch of manufacture.

"The growth of the revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but, (what is yet more gratifying to his majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of the people.

"Agriculture is increasing from the depression under which it laboured, and by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it, among the great interests of the nation.

"At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessings of Providence, they enjoy.

"In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his majesty's particular solicitude there are many indications of amendment, and his majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.

"His majesty has commanded us farther to inform you, that he has every reason to believe, that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad.

"His majesty continues to receive from the powers his allies, and generally from all princes and states, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his majesty, and nothing is omitted on his majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace, as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain.

"The negotiations which have been so long carrying on through his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and Ottoman Porte, are, as his majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination.

"A convention has been concluded between his majesty and the emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the country upon the court of Vienna.

"His majesty has directed that a copy of this convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.

"Anxiously as his majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved) he best consulted the true interests of his people.

"With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his majesty's conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other powers.

"His majesty has appointed consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects.

"As to any further measures, his majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his majesty to require.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
His majesty has directed us to inform you that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.

"The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his majesty's naval force has necessarily been distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishment by sea and land.

"His majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that, notwithstanding the increase of expence incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some part of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last session of parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves in the West Indies.

"His majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you.

"His majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you, for promoting the moral improvement of the negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end.

"By his majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat the whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands.

"To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers.

"And his majesty assures himself that you will bear in mind that where the correction of a long standing and complicated system, and the safety of large classes of his majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

In the House of Lords on the 9th of Febrvary, the marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that he would unless ministers made a previous notification, early in March move an address to the king, praying him to take measures for the recognition of the provinces of South America. Sir James Mackintosh gave a similar notice in the House of Commons on the 13th. The Courier says that the question of a formal recognition merely resolves itself into one of time, as the principle is decided; but that the formal recognition will depend altogether upon the circumstances of those countries.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, March 24.

Our foreign news for the present week, as well as the last are unusually barren. No information has been received from Europe, of a later date than the 22d of January. It is reported in town, that a manifesto has been issued by the emperor of Russia, ensuring in strong terms the conduct of the United States and England, with regard to the South American Republics, and stating in an unequivocal manner, that they must return under the subjection of the mother country. We have not been able to obtain a sight of this important document, nor is our faith in its existence strong enough to have led us thus to allude to it, but for the very lively interest it is calculated by its nature to excite. We therefore hope that if any of our subscribers or friends can furnish us with the document, they will favor us by doing so. It seems certain however that North America is increasing her navy, and her establishment of naval officers. We understand that a vice admiral will be added to the latter. Some apprehension is undoubtedly entertained by that government, of the determination of Russia to continue her colonization scheme on the shores of the Pacific, in spite of the offence it gives to North America, and the language of the President's Message on this point. Connected with this subject, and with the report we extracted last week from a London paper, of an American minister having arrived in that city, charged with the conduct of a treaty between the United States and England in maintenance of our independence, we learn from a late American paper, that the American congress had applied to Mr. Monroe, to know whether (he) Mr. Monroe, had any information respecting the proceedings of the continental powers of Europe against us, which he might deem it expedient to lay before the congress. The reply of the president was, that he had no information on this subject beyond what congress was already in possession of, unless such as could not be divulged without material injury to the public service. In the absence of all certain information from abroad, we give these reports as they have reached us, relying confidently however on the truth of the latter fact.

## ST. THOMAS.

March 27.—A Saint Vincent Gazette of last Saturday's date has come to hand, from which we extract the following particulars of the state of affairs at Para, and also an account of the defeat of the British commander of Cape Coast Castle, (Africa,) by the Ashantees, a numerous and powerful tribe in the neighbourhood of that place.

Barbados, March 18.

The brig *Mary Ellen* arrived here on Monday evening, in 11 days from Para, with the British vice consul, a number of British merchants, and several Portuguese gentlemen holding civil appointments in that country, in all 52; being compelled to leave in consequence of the dreadful anarchy and confusion which prevailed there, occasioned it is said by the tyrannizing conduct of the captain of a Brazilian brig of war, acting under the orders of the emperor, in levying contributions upon the inhabitants, and plundering the shipping in the harbour. The people of the country being aware that the commander was an Englishman showed symptoms of decided hostility towards the British residing there, as well as a number of respectable Portuguese families who were disposed to favour them; which induced the British vice consul to apply to the existing government for protection, which was refused him, under the plea of its "having little or no authority under existing circumstances." Finding affairs at last driven to such extremities, and aware of the approaching danger, they all took the earliest opportunity of embarking on board of the above brig, which had only discharged a part of her cargo, and proceeded for this island, with what property they could hastily collect together. A representation of the above circumstances having been transmitted to his excellency the governor and the commanding officer of the naval squadron here, the sloops of war *Eden* and *Scout*, were dispatched last evening for Para, with the consul and several of the merchants on board, with the view, it is presumed, of demanding the British property remaining in that place, and ascertaining what further steps it may be necessary to take for the security of the British trade in that quarter.

By the arrival of the brig *Elizabeth* this morning from Cape Coast Castle, we learn that Sir Charles McCarthy, who had marched against the Ashantees into the interior of Africa with the natives of Cape Coast and merchants to the number altogether of 5000, with an intent to proceed direct to Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, were met on the 21st January, by a body of 10,000 of the former, and after a bloody engagement from 1 P. M. till sunset, were entirely defeated, which account was brought by the fugitives who had returned to the Cape, and when the brig left on the 4th February, neither Sir Charles or any of the merchants had been heard of, and it was supposed they were either all massacred or taken prisoners—at the same time another force under captain Laing, was mustering to attack the Ashantees.

Sir Charles was formerly major of the New Brunswick Fencibles, and an officer of great merit.

The frigate *Owen Glendower*, 44, was laying in the roads at the time, and had landed her marines at the castle.

March 31.—A letter received in Philadelphia, from a respectable American resident in Mexico, dated the 7th January says—"The English commissioners, three in number, Harvey, Ward and O'Gorman, with the consul general and consuls for Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are in this city. The second leaves here in a few days for England, and takes with him such a favorable account of the situation of affairs here, that there is no doubt the independence will be acknowledged by Great Britain, and that she will prevent the other European powers from meddling with us. They are delighted with Mexico and the reception they have met with. All they asked was the abolition of the Slave trade, which has already been done away—no commercial privileges, or interference in the form of government; leaving the people of this country at liberty to adopt what they think most conducive to their welfare and prosperity.

## LONDON.

February 21.—It appears by an estimate which has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, that the number of seamen to be raised for the present year will be twenty nine thousand, including nine thousand royal marines. This will be an increase of between three and four thousand men. The *Courier* says, the only causes for this increase are the extended commercial relations which may be expected in South America, and the necessity of augmenting the force in the leeward islands.

The king of Spain has signed an act by which he acknowledges to owe to France a sum of thirty four millions, and assigns as a payment, the salt mines of Arragon, and the custom of Miranda.

The Madrid dates are brought down to the 5th of Feb. Government had suppressed the *Restaurador*, a high royalist paper. It was patronised by the clergy, whose influence in Spain is paramount. This step is presumed to be indicative of a more moderate policy.

Ferdinand was slightly indisposed and confined to his room. The decree of amnesty it was said, would soon appear.

We have received Frankfort papers to the 1st inst. They contain the following important

facts and speculations upon the progress of the Greek cause. This, like the separation of the South American colonies from the mother country, seems to be pretty nearly decided by the course of events:—

"Trieste, Jan. 17.—A ship has arrived here in 11 days from Zante. According to the private letters which we have received through this channel, Maurocordato is stated to have appeared on the 3d of this month with a division of the Greek fleet before Patras, while Coioco-tront passed the fortress on the land side. Jusuf Pacha, the governor, is said to have made proposals to evacuate the place, on being allowed to proceed, without hindrance, with the garrison to Smyrna, but that these terms were not accepted. This intelligence, however, stands in great need of confirmation, as well as that of the capture, by Maurocordato, of two vessels, having on board fugitives, with money, from Patras. Other letters say that a Greek ship has fetched lord Byron from Cephalona, and conveyed him to Messolonghi."

"Frankfort, Jan. 30.—A letter from Syria, of the 28th Nov. in the *Oriental Spectator*, has the following passages:—

"We enjoy perfect tranquility here, and our commerce is extremely active, and our port is constantly full of vessels coming and going, and a great deal of business is doing.

"If through any cause whatever Patras were to fall, the affairs of the Greeks in the Morea would, in my opinion, assume, for the first time, a decisive ascendancy, and there would be no reason why Coron and Modon, which fortresses are not so strong, should not fall in their turn. If the Greeks were once masters of all the military positions and in entire and tranquil possession of the Morea, they would be able to spare part of their forces to decide the fate of Etolia and Attica, and perhaps to attack Euboea.

"The writer observes that the possession of that island would be of immense importance to the Greeks, and that if the Turks should fail before Missolonghi, and Patras be obliged to surrender, the revolution, instead of retrograding, will advance with gigantic strides, daily strengthened by hope, habit and experience, and by the assistance of all kinds abundantly bestowed by the Philhellenes."

The king of France was dangerously ill on the 17th Feb. and it was believed he could not live a month.

Gallicia is stated to have been verging towards insurrection; and that the French had suppressed two insurrections near Cadiz.

The *Monitor*, received in London Feb. 18, states, that the king of Spain has granted a free trade to South America to all nations, on an equality of duties. This, it is asserted in another French paper, is the fruits of the French mission of viscount Marcellas.

Accounts had reached England in various ways, of the complete success of the Greeks.—It is also reported that Persia has declared against the Turks.

Madrid, Jan. 8.—Nothing new has taken place in this capital since my last letter. The priests have come to a determination to return to their dioceses. The correspondence between our cabinet and that of the Tuileries is very active, and they speak of a very energetic note which has been sent to our government by the marquis de Talaru. It is thought here by every person that things cannot remain long in the present state between France and Spain. The communications of our cabinet with that of St. Petersburg are also very active.

Tolosa, Jan. 11.—A great calamity menaces Guipuscoa and Alava. It is generally known that the produce of the iron mines, with which these provinces abound, was shipped to different parts of our South American possessions; but owing to the emancipation of our colonies, the masters of those works have given notice to the numerous persons employed in them, that circumstances require they should be discharged. They write from Pampeluna that the French troops who are in garrison are obliged to be continually on their guard; for some days past a number of our military have been assassinated by the Spaniards.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 28th ult. state that Señores Soberon and Allyou, members of the late Spanish Cortes, residing in that garrison had been poisoned by a servant who attended them. The former died in consequence, and the latter was so dangerously ill as not to be expected to recover. The perpetrator of this nefarious act had escaped.

## PARIS, JANUARY 19.

## CONVENTION

Concluded between the ambassador of his Christian majesty, and the minister of state of his Catholic majesty, relative to the marine prizes taken in the course of the year 1823.

In order to regulate the manner by which French and Spanish shipowners are to be indemnified and re-imbursed for their ships captured during the preceding year, the undersigned have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. Spanish vessels captured by the ships of his most Christian majesty, as well as their cargoes, having been estimated to an approximate value, equal to prizes taken by Spanish privateers from French commerce, it is agreed that for the reciprocal prizes taken and conducted into the ports of the powers to which they belong, there shall be given an acquittal

to the two governments, and that the differences shall be regulated when convenient.

[Then follow four other articles of no great consequence, with the signatures]

The last news from Spain makes us fear that order will not soon be established in that unfortunate country. The moderate men have much difficulty in making those listen to them, who would punish the whole nation for the measures of the constitutionalists who are now fortunately out of their reach. The new administration, more reasonable than that which preceded it, has not been able to put its views in execution, and every moment it runs the risk of being upset. It appears, however, that a letter which reached Madrid from Paris, has produced a certain effect; for in a few days after several received orders to quit Madrid and repair to their dioceses. Colonel Barca has also received orders to quit Madrid within 24 hours, with his regiment of the Prince, for having declared that he would not be answerable for his regiment, if the amnesty were proclaimed. The fact is, that the populace of Madrid appear to be very much irritated against the French, because they prevent them from exercising acts of vengeance—even some of the soldiers of the army of occupation, have fallen victims. It appears certain that the garrison of Madrid will be increased, and the want of some corps in echelon from Cadiz to Madrid, and Madrid to Bayonne, is now perceived.—*Constitutionnel*.

Brest, Jan. 16.—The time approaches for strengthening our naval stations. The return of the vessels employed along the coast of Spain, and of the cruisers on our own coast, affords the means of rendering somewhat stronger some of the stations where in consequence of the late war, the number of ships was greatly reduced.

There sailed from this port, in the five days of the present month, four frigates, four corvettes of war, two large brigs, one schooner, one sloop, and two gun-boats.

The following is their destination. The frigates *L'Amazone*, *la Clorinde*, and the corvette *la Pomone*, are bound for Cadiz, whence they will bring the subaltern officers and soldiers whose time of service has expired.

The frigate *la Magicienne*, the corvettes *la Diligente* and *L'Esperance*, and the gun boat *la Prudente*, have sailed for Rio Janeiro.

The frigate *la Jeune d'Arc*, the brig *la Ruse*, the sloop *le Tarn*, and the gun-boat *la Zelee*, are destined for the Antilles.—The *Arctienne* is to be stationed at Cayenne, the corvette *la Diana*, and the brig *le Coutrasier*, are ready to sail for Toulon.—*Journal des Debats*.

The New Greek Coinage—Last week was exhibited in the salon of the Hotel Tuileryard, the new gold coinage for the Greeks, the design and execution being under the direction of the celebrated Denon.

It is said to be an extremely fine specimen of art, and to excel the last, namely, "The Flight of the Eagle from Elba," few of which reached this country, and which are invaluable, the die having been broken by order of the present king of France. This new Greek coin rather exceeds in size our sovereign. On the one side is the arch angel Michael, with the flaming sword and the dove; the latter the symbol of peace. On the reverse, the lion, the emblem of strength, encircled by a serpent, with the tail in the mouth, meaning to portray eternity, and around, the word "Resurrection."

From Rio Janeiro.—The editor of the *Norfolk Herald* has received Rio papers to December 23. The senate have by a decree, dated the 20th December, agreed to the project of the constitution arranged by the council of state according to the basis offered by the emperor in his decree of the 13th of November, which they consider as being sufficiently liberal, for if more so it would lead to the destruction of the system of constitutional monarchy. It would, moreover, says the decree, be in opposition to the public opinion; and if not adopted, a period of two years must necessarily elapse, during which there would be no constitution, and the empire would become a prey to anarchy, and other nations not recognise their independence. The senate also ordered, that in two days after the issuing of this decree, two books should be opened in which citizens should record their names, in the one as approving, or in the other as disapproving of the new constitution—so that "public opinion, the guide of constitutional governments and the mighty mistress of the world" may be known.

The captain of a vessel arrived at Rio on the 19th of December, in 36 days from Angola, (Africa,) stated that the governor of that place had exiled to the interior all those who wished to depose him, and unite with Brazil.

Bermuda.—The disputes between Sir W. Lumley, the governor of Bermuda, and the inhabitants of that island, as far as they have given rise to actions against Sir William, are now in a course for receiving the decision of an English court of justice. There are three several actions for false imprisonment against Sir William; issue is joined upon the pleadings; and the only delay to trial arises from the absence of evidence. As the witnesses are, for the most part, at Bermuda, it will be necessary to take out commissions, to examine them on interrogatories; this will immediately be done; and as soon as the evidence, thus taken, arrives in England, the trials will take place.